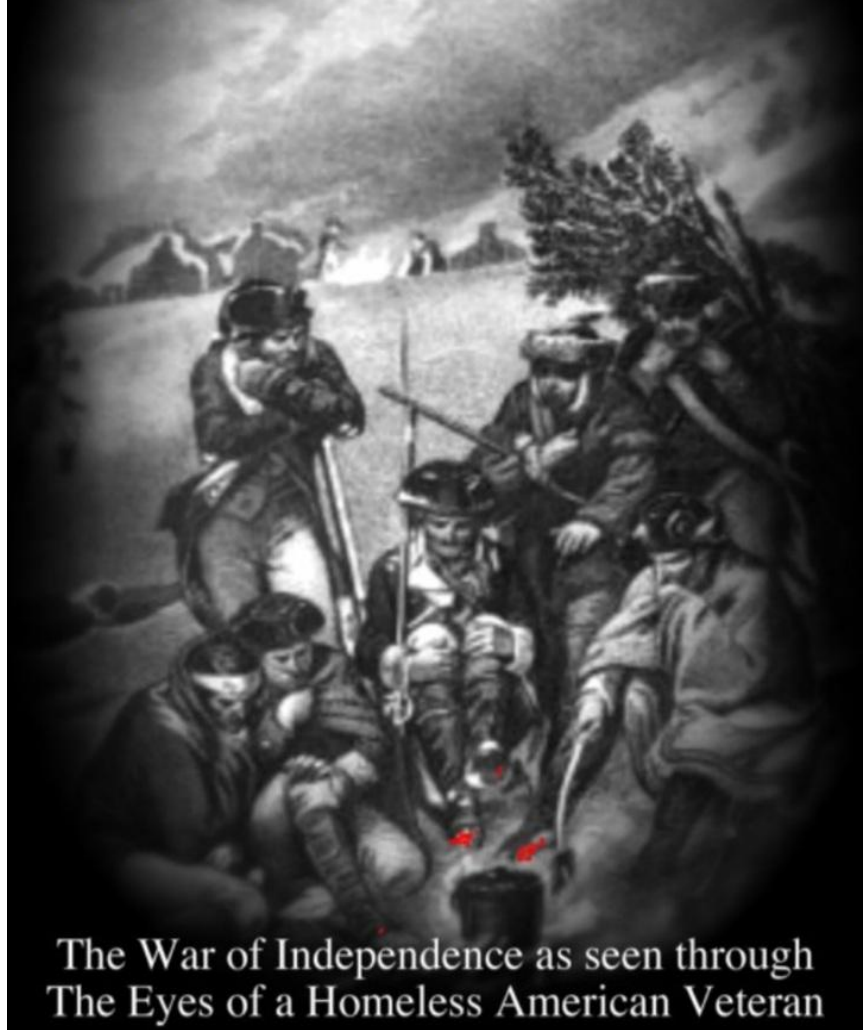


True Colors



The War of Independence as seen through
The Eyes of a Homeless American Veteran

Valley Forge by Alonzo Chappel

(This PDF best viewed on Android)

*To General Charles Lee
And all those who fought and died for Liberty
Your True Colors will never fade...*

Introduction

The more I study the War of Independence the more aghast I am that we actually won. 1

Some Historians get upset when this opinion is voiced (such as Fisher's criticism of Revisionists) as unpatriotic or unamerican (which causes me to wonder if he ever served in the military as I have), however, this very question has been pondered by Military Strategists on both sides of the Atlantic almost from the time that the last shot was fired and, to this day, they still don't know how the hell England lost or how the hell America won.

Some Historians (so Fereling) conclude it was some combination of logistics and strategy (totally ignoring the prominent part that fortuitous weather related phenomenon played on countless occasions) in determining the final outcome. Others (so Heironimus), not satisfied with this explanation or any other (rightfully so for the most part in my opinion), suggests the Masonic Connection of the majority of the Founding Fathers as the factor that won the war, however, this view fails to consider that there were more (and higher ranking) Masons in the British Army than in our own or that more than a few of the Masons among the Colonialists were actually taking an active role sabotaging the revolution from its inception to ensure that America would lose.

The person who was, arguably, the most qualified to voice an opinion was Washington himself who concluded our victory was, "nothing short of a standing miracle" (Fereling, pg. 526, due to an event that occurred on the way to Trenton) which is more authoritative than at first appears coming, as it does, from a Deist as well as Grandmaster of his own Masonic Lodge (Heironimus, pg. 44).

I was, originally, going to leave this study in its rough draft form for it showed the process I went through moving from a Patriotic position to that of a Revisionist position and then concluding with, what could only be called, an Expatriot position, however, I have decided to condense this study and remove the incorrect conclusions and detours that I took along the way to present a concise history of the War and conclusively answer several unanswered questions that I discovered including how we managed to triumph over the greatest army and navy in the world at the time with the most ill-equipped army the world has ever seen which spent most of its time in retreat. 2

I have also determined to leave some colorful language in place from my original notes for emphasis as it more accurately reflects the militant culture that soldiers, then and now, lived and died in.

Needless to say, this ain't your Momma's Revolutionary History.

The Social Environment

The Social Environment at spawned the Revolution was not that of a Rosy Christian Nation seeking self-governance and liberty so as to follow God's will as conscience dictated but, rather, one that had so much liberty that it had deteriorated into riotous degeneracy. Simply consider that most of the major cities in the colonies - such as Boston - were nothing more than port-of-calls for sailors who had been at sea for several months and you begin to get a clearer picture of life in colonial America. Every vice imaginable was running unchecked and rampant through most of these cities. The long arm of the British Law was not quite long enough to span the Atlantic, so pretty much anything and everything could happen and usually did. The Quartering Act was actually an attempt to rein in this lawlessness which only succeeded in making matters worse and alerted the Crown that a Revolution was inevitable, allowing them to begin their plans for controlling and winning the war.

There were, literally, Taverns on every corner (of the brothel variety) and most Churches (of the Protestant variety) had a bar next door so that the faithful church goers could have a drink before and after their 'worship' experience (Russell) which, for the Puritans, may have included burning Catholics (or witches?) at the stake (Cath. Ency.) or mutilating Quakers (Farquhar, I, pg. 4) and all the colonies participated in the annual burn-the-Pope-in-effigy celebrations which is not surprising since the infamous Mayflower Compact itself was actually the result of a Mutiny on board (ibid, pg. 2). Of course, there was also the practice of slavery, including white slaves, mostly from Scotland, who had the ill fortune to be homeless or vagabonds summarily packed into the stinking hold of a ship where many of them died during the trip (*including children many of whom were working off their debt as sex slaves to the Captain as, so-called, Duty Boyz*) and were tossed overboard. The Plymouth Colony (so James Lafond, Real White Trash) worked a dozen of these Duty Boys to death the first winter in the land of the Pilgrim's pride.

Estimates indicate that most Americans over the age of fourteen consumed about 66 Gallons of Alcohol a year or about the equivalent of a pint of vodka every day. Rumor had it that when the Dutch got to the New World they built Forts and when the Spaniards got here they built Churches but when the English arrived they got their priorities straight and built taverns. I am of the decided opinion that most Americans spent the entire war drunk off their asses.

This "torrent of vice" overflowing the streets of America spawned a huge population of unwanted children who had no recourse but a life of homelessness on those very putrid cobblestone streets that crisscrossed the colonies and, eventually, the entire country, from sea to shining sea so that by 1852 there were an estimated 10,000 homeless street urchins in New York City alone (McNeal, pg., 112).

It was this environment that led John Adams to conclude that most Americans deserved death more than they deserved liberty.

The Iroquois

The Iroquois, who were, arguably, the greatest military strategists on the continent at the time, actually sent Ambassadors to the Colonialists suggesting they form a union a full twenty years

before hostilities broke out, based on their own six-nation, twelve province union, using the symbol of a single arrow being easily broken but a bundle thereof unbreakable (Heironimus). We ignored them and waited, literally, right up to the last moment when, instead, had we heeded their advice, the war would certainly have been over almost before it began. This lack of a Central Controlling Authority was one of the most detrimental factors facing the country during the war (Fereling) without which we could not impose a draft to raise an army nor could we levy a tax to finance the revolution.

This failure to, logically, form a union by the Founding Fathers is the first indication we have that the history books are, to say the least, a little less than honest in their accounts of the conflict and serves to show you whose side most of the Founding Fathers were really on for the Crown would have gotten wind of this advice and told the leaders of the Colonies to ignore it if they wanted to keep their possessions.

The Iroquois, apparently, concluded from this that the White Man was a retard (after thirteen years on the streets of America as a homeless veteran I'm not so sure I disagree with that assessment) so they turned right around and sold Manhattan to the Dutch for a song and a dance (\$24) and front row seats to the revolution. This probably doesn't mean anything to you until it is pointed out that the Iroquois had no claim to Manhattan for it belonged to their enemies the Algonquins (Hieronimus). Thus, like a true capitalist, they had a bridge over the Hudson for sale and the Dutch bought it hook, line and sinker.

That probably didn't do a whole lot to change their view of the White Man.

The Father of the Revolution

Thomas Paine (in the ass according to John Adams who, as far as I can tell, never had a good word to say about anyone), with his (not-so) Common Sense, fired the imaginations of the Colonialists with the pursuit of Life, Liberty and Happiness (not necessarily in that order) and, as if that were not enough, went on to sire the French Revolution also with his, Age of Reason (a rationalistic Tour de Farce that made him a living legend). This, however, had the unexpected effect of ostracizing him from the Deist Founding Fathers because of its irreligious philosophy (pot calling the kettle black there, hey), so he ended his days deranged (putting the lie to his belief system) and unkempt to the point that he never bathed (course, back then, no one did - Fryxell), and his toenails had become, ominously, (Dan. 4), like Eagle's Claws (Lepore).

The Poster Boy for the Rise and Fall of the American Empire, you might say.

The Bloody Brits

The Bloody Brits had the superiority on sea and land, logistics and tactics whereas up to 75% of the colonial population could give a rat's ass about the war and didn't take an active part in the conflict in any way with the majority of the Founding Fathers in Congress more interested in weaseling their way into a prominent (lucrative) position in the impromptu government (such as

it was) than in seeing the needs of the soldiers met who were, subsequently, the most poorly equipped army in the history of warfare (in my opinion) with **the troops leaving their bloody footprints on the snows** of Valley Forge and half starved to death because the farmers were selling their food to the Brits (Morris, pg. 144) who paid top Sterling for those amber waves of grain.

This is indefensible and our second indication that many of the Founding Fathers were actually trying to throw the war. Fereling tries to downplay the atrocious living conditions of the army by claiming the roads were too muddy to transport food which is blatantly ridiculous because no civilians were starving to death and the Officers themselves were living "high off the hog" all winter as he himself states. No civilians or Officers had their legs amputated during these "mild" winters because they didn't have proper clothing. Maybe we ought to amputate the limbs of some of these Establishment Historians and see how they like it and see if they sing a different patriotic tune. These "deplorable" (General Charles Lee) conditions could have easily been avoided if the country had listened to General Lee, as we will see below, who was the uncontested Military Expert in the Country at the time.

The Boston Massacre

The Boston Massacre was the Shit heard round the world and it didn't explode from the barrel of a Colonial Musket but the ass end of a Morgan Horse instead (but, of course, you couldn't put that in print so they gave the honor to a Lexington Minuteman instead, hey).

Some Historians say the Founding Fathers stirred this riot up to launch the revolution, however, at this time (so Russell) it is doubtful they had anything to do with it regardless of their influence on the crowds at the docks from their shipping businesses.

It appears that a group of street urchin duty boyz decided they'd had enough of the Brit's shit and decided to give em some back, literally. They picked a fight with them and cussed at em which escalated the conflict to the biological warfare stage which, in the case of fourteen year olds (personal experience here), means utilizing the ultimate weapon of mass destruction known to man which was a (still steaming?) pile of horse shit which was pressed into service, post haste (something about eat shit and die mofo, nodoubt) and turned those gay lobster back red coats a very nasty shade of brown. 3

This, of course, had the expectable effect of elevating the decibel level of the ruckus to the pitch which was bound to get the attention of the bar hopping Bostonian Intemperance Society who, promptly, staggered out into the streets by the docks and tried to play baseball with the Red Socks, er, Coats heads (my spin on Russell's pitch). The outcome was predictable - that's what happens when you bring a bat to a horseshit and gun show. They probably should have used a cricket paddle instead. 4

Apparently, Adams thought the same thing cause he defended the Socks in court and the game's been rigged ever since.

The Founding Fathers

The Founding Fathers didn't take an interest in the revolution at this time but would wait almost five years before exerting an influence on the crowds at the docks after the Crown slapped their wrists for skimming. The real cause of the revolution (Davis, pg. 208) was because these Founding Fathers, with their own fleet of ships (like Adams), were getting rich hand-over-fist smuggling tea on the Black Market causing a seven year glut in the British Tea so London cut their prices below the Black Market level and hit the Floundering Fathers right where it hurt the most - right in their Queer Bung - and that is when they decided to stir up the witless crowds at the docks against the Monarchy in the land of the free and home of the brave. 5

The Boston Tea Party

The Boston Tea Party was their response and they were so proud of themselves that they decided to celebrate (Davis) with a Boston Rum Party first (which, for some reason, never made the history books) so that they all showed up at the docks sloshed where most of em hurled more cookies overboard than they did tea. 6

The Redcoats, not to be outdone, responded a year later with a Boston Egg Party assassination attempt on Hancock, Adams and the rabble-rouser Warren with the toss of an egg being the signal of execution at the 5th Annual Boston Massacre Memorial Service in the, very crowded, old South Boston Meeting Hall.

But, instead of yelling "shoot" someone yelled "fire" which had the predictable effect of launching a stampede for the exits (colonial buildings, and especially theaters, being notorious death traps from fire - Fryxell). 7

So the British attempt to introduce the game of squash to the revolutionaries ended up with egg on its face but managed to spawn the much touted military axiom, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eggs" which we used to such devastating effect at Breed's Hill.

Seriously, though, you just can't make this shit up.

The Midnight Ride

The Midnight Ride of Paul the queer probably cost this country more than it was worth. He managed to get himself caught halfway to Concord cause he stopped to shoot the shit with Adams and Hancock at Lexington with no plans of going any further till Warren kicked him in the ass and told him to go warn Concord of the Beatles Invasion, er, I mean the British Invasion.

Anyways, he promptly spilled his Boston Baked Batman Beans to the Brits concerning the Country's not-so-secret-anymore plans - so much so that they actually let him go. Warren's warning, however, still got through as Samuel Prescott met up with Revere and Dawes as they left Lexington and was able to deliver the message in their place when they (not-so-conveniently) fell out by the wayside.

As to who fired the first shot, it is obvious it was one of the Militia (just after they had been ordered to disband by Warren) and he is the only one that hit his intended target, for, exactly one Brit was injured which unleashed the British Salvo which devastated and scattered the Militia who were already on their way into the thicket anyways which has subsequently been confirmed by Lieutenant Colonel Smith's report to General Gage.

At Concord, the Brit couldn't understand where all the Militia came from but if the bonfire of the vanities (i.e. Militia Munitions) had not gotten out of hand, the Militia would never have attacked as they did.

Thus, it appears to me that, at this time, both parties had agreed to really get serious about this revolution thing and go ahead and officially start off the festivities (after their first two failed attempts). So, when the soldier boys on both sides wanted to avoid a confrontation, someone kicked it off instead with that lone shot and then, again, at Concord they went a little overboard on the fireworks and suggested to the Militia that the whole town was being razed thus causing the Militia to go ballistic on the Brits and the rest is, as they say, piss poor history.

Hence, the choice of Concord as the location to start off the big Civil War which is an Agreement between two or more parties. This conclusion is not only my own but is echoed by others, such as James Perloff (The Secrets buried at Lexington Green), a lifetime resident of the local area, who tags Revere himself as one of the protagonists who fired the first shot from the (still standing) Buckman's Tavern.

Be that as it may, Revere would eventually go on to lead a successful retreat from Penobscot losing an artillery division and an infantry division but somehow managing to save, "all his personal baggage" and earning himself the nickname of coward after the war and, almost, a court martial.

But (Dangerfield, Back to School appropriately enough), at least, he helped me straighten out my Longfellow.

The Father of the Country

In what has got to be the greatest paradox of the war the very "embodiment of the revolution" was against Colonial separation from England (Morris, pg. 212). Historians will tell you he changed his mind after war broke out but his actions scream otherwise, as we will see.

He, supposedly, was chosen as Commander in Chief for recruitment purposes because, say some historians, he had made a name for himself when he started off the French Indian Wars by standing idly by in Jumonville Glen while his Native American troops went postal on some French prisoners, however, this is pure horseshit because Congress went on a two month publicity campaign rampage in order to give him a name and get him elected.

Other historians say that John Adams was Kingmaker (more horseshit cause Adams weren't all that popular with Congress and promptly got shipped to France when we lost Phillie) who made George Commander in Chief cause they needed the Virginians' assistance which is extremely doubtful being that George already had a reputation for losing every battle he'd ever been in and I doubt the Virginians were content with the choice. It would be like Vermonters bragging up Howard Dean (who painted the Green Mountains Pink) for Commander in Chief. 8

All this is nothing more than the Establishment trying to cover their arses cause, as with today, the only reason George was made Commander in Chief was because he was the best ass kisser in the Colonies at the time and, while he was kissing the Crown's ass, most of Congress was kissing his (Fereling, pg. 318 - Congress didn't dare oppose the Commander in Chief), pure and simple. Nothing has changed in over 200 years and this is why, after he won his first election (according to the I-man the next day live on the air) George Dubya called himself the Grand Whore.

Rules of Civility

There are three facts about George, therefore, that you need to understand in order to make any sense at all out of the events of the War of Independence, which will be supported as we progress in this study so the reader should withhold judgment until he finishes the manuscript just as I withheld judgment from George until it was obvious that I could no longer do so in all fairness to General Charles Lee and the Men who fought and died for Liberty.

I) In the parlance of the time, George was Landed Gentry which simply means that because he was such an accomplished ass kisser (having been the Crown's Ambassador to the French on this side of the pond), the Crown had given him a chunk of property and made him their tenant (steward), because the Crown owned all the land in the Kingdom. We have actually, thanks to Franklin, come full circle in this regard and if you look at the title deed to your house, if you happen to have one, you will see that you are not the owner of said property but simply the tenant - just like George. Thus, if the colonies revolted against the Crown, the Founding Fathers ran the risk of getting kicked off their property which is why George was against Colonial separation from England and didn't change his mind on this point until the very end of the war and his actions speak louder than the words he spoke in public to get elected ("read my lips, no new taxes" on tea).

II) George cared more about his reputation (with the Crown first, Congress second and the public lastly) than he did about the state of the union or the fate of the revolution or the condition of the troops. We're talking about the man who wrote the male version of Miss Manners Public

Etiquette and the first thing he said to one of the Founding Fathers after he was elected Commander in Chief was that this was the beginning of the fall of his reputation and this tells you exactly what his plans, goals and motives were. He already knew he was going to lose the war and his reputation with it.

III) His only real goal was to get the war over as soon as possible so that he could get back to his precious Mount Vermin which he did immediately after the war was over and our first hint of this occurs at the very first battle where he almost got himself captured by the Brits and the only thing that saved him (and the revolution) was one of the retreating troops grabbing the reins of his horse en passant and, literally, dragging his ass off the field with the Brits right on their heels.

9

Action speaks louder than words

Time and time again (while reading Fereling's History who, by the way, can certainly not be accused of being a revisionist) Washington was unsure what to do, he was indecisive, he hemmed and hawed about this and questioned that to the point one gets the impression that George is a complete ignoramus but this, really, is not (exactly) the case. He is trying to figure out how to throw the war while making it look like he's trying to win the war. So, at every war council, every time a new point is brought up or a new suggestion tabled, he is going through twice as many calculations as the average General in order to come up with a game plan to lose the war while making it look like he's trying his best to win. His frequent dispatches to congress are not because he cares about the needs of the troops (he wants them destitute which they are for the entire war), but to cover his ass and reputation if he succeeds in losing the war using Congress as his scapegoat.

Simply consider one policy he made which is still in use to this day in our armed forces and that is the practice of having the Officers wear a big white stripe on their helmets while in battle, supposedly, as motivation for them to lead from the front which is blatantly farcical or other armies throughout history would have had a similar practice.

However, those white stripes would make extremely good targets for the enemies to shoot at when we were in retreat which we were for the majority of the war with the added potential of devastating the entire leadership of the America Army. If you doubt this you've obviously never been white-tailed deer hunting. The quickest way to lose the war would be to destroy the chain of command or, in other words, wipe out as many Officers as you can.

His first official act in the very first battle of the war was to send the largest cavalry in the entire army packing (500 - Fereling, pg. 124) because, so he says, he doesn't know what to do with them which is preposterous being that he was an expert horseman himself and a veteran of the French and Indian wars and, even if true, the Officers of the cavalry themselves could have (and would have) instructed him on how they could be deployed (unless, of course, they also were trying to throw the war which, undoubtedly, some of them were). This would be like Patton sending his entire tank battalion packing cause he didn't know what to do with them. Any dolt,

with absolutely no military experience at all, would still have kept that cavalry around knowing they could come in handy in a pinch which, then, makes his actions nothing short of treason, pure and simple.

At German town, he sat on his worthless ass for four hours straight (while his army was being shelled by the Brits) solely to let Knox get some target practice with the artillery which (so Fereling) makes absolutely no sense whatsoever and no historian yet (establishment or revisionist) has been able to explain that dumb spell but, by now, you should be able to figure out for yourself that it makes perfect sense if you are trying to throw the war by getting your troops needlessly slaughtered and burning up precious powder so that you don't have any when you desperately need it like at Breed's Hill for instance.

He allowed Valley Forge's copious provisions to be ransacked by the Brits (Fereling) right before he went into winter quarters there which resulted in the homicide of 1200 men over the course of that winter.

Clear it up any for ya?

A Standing Miracle

In the first battle he got himself and the entire continental army completely surrounded on Long Island and in danger of being decimated by the Brits and (other than General Lee) the only thing that saved them was an abnormally thick fog that enveloped the entire island allowing he and 9,000 of his troops to escape (McCullough, pg. 191).

The Brits, for once, actually tried to cut off the only avenue of retreat but a rainstorm that lasted most of the week prevented their ships from moving (Morris, pg. 2). After the rain stopped, the fog bank moved in.

In what has got to be the most inexplicable mystery of the war, a loyalist lady who lived near the ferry saw the Escape from New York (the event, not the movie) in progress so she sent one of her Fart Catchers to go fetch the Brits and this genius somehow managed to walk into their camp like he owned the place without being stopped and questioned by any sentry and continued right on past an entire army including all its officers without anyone wondering what the hell a civilian was doing strolling around camp during the middle of a war and then he managed to waltz right up to the Hessian General in charge (any basic trainee could have told him that was a big mistake) who didn't speak a lick of English and who promptly arrested the servant and threw him in jail without letting him tell a single soul about the retreat allowing Washington and his army to escape (Morris, pg. 2). 10

Other miraculous escapes due to weather related phenomena were recorded throughout the rest of the war (Marshal & Manuel) as we will see which is, no doubt, a kick in the Twiddle Diddles to all the Deist Founding Fathers.

Breaks my heart, hey.

The Battle of Bunker Hill

The Battle of Bunker Hill is more of an embarrassment to this nation than any great victory, as some historians would have it, being nothing more than a glorified duck hunt. The bright boy in charge of logistics for the Brits sent the wrong size cannon balls to the big shindig (Fereling, pg. 56) and without any artillery support, the Officer in charge promptly sent his men in waves into a meat grinder. The first two rushes were mowed down like wheat under a scythe by the Colonialists with the third wave, literally, begging not to be sent but the Ass Howe sent them anyways and the only reason they broke through the entrenchments was simply because we ran out of ammo and retreated. Had the Brits had their artillery support it is doubtful we would have been so victorious or they so devastated.

The historians will tell you that it showed us we could beat the British Regulars which was a false sense of superiority as the rest of the year (and war) prove. In this regard, we were no better than the arrogant Brits themselves. What it did accomplish (Fereling) was to motivate the Brits to change their tactics which took us the rest of the war to figure out.

Had I been at Bunker Hill I don't reckon I'd be bragging about it.

Ethan Allen & the Green Mountain Boys

Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys decided it would be great fun to take Fort Ticonderoga, not because they were interested in helping us win the war, per se, but because they were engaged in carving out an empire for themselves in the no man's land between New York and New Hampshire now called Vermont in their honor. 11

This would turn out to be the first real victory in the war but it was actually a study in how not to win a war. They were so excited about the prospect that they all promptly went out and got shit faced and were barely able to roust up two boats for the big mission. Such was the ineptitude on both sides that no one had kept their powder dry against the morning drizzle so that the one shot that was subsequently fired was a misfire that saved Allen's ungrateful ass (Randall - that was not a direct quote).

Gage had warned the Fort a month prior which should have cost us the crucial element of surprise but they still managed to catch the guard asleep at his post.

Allen, who apparently thought (being a Deist) that he had taken the Fort with his commanding presence alone, subsequently went out and got captured and thrown in a British Brig for, basically, the rest of the war, where there's never a boast or a brag.

Benedict Arnold

Benedict Arnold the New Haven, Connecticut Merchant conveniently showed up right before the attack on Fort Ticonderoga demanding sole command (being buddies with the Commander in Chief) but the Green Mountain Boys, basically, told him to go jump in Lake Champlain (at least that's what I would have told him in so many words). They probably would have taken his offer a little more seriously had he actually brought a real gun with him (instead of a little pop gun according to Randall which we will see again later), so he had to settle for joint command after Allen gave him a Blunderbuss (ibid). Feeling a little under appreciated, he would then go on to lose the entire Champlain Fleet but manage to walk away unscathed which was a pretty good trick for someone who, supposedly, wasn't a traitor yet.

His true colors, however, begin to shine through when you realize that he is the one who wanted to start a war with Canada (Fereling, pg. 39) which his buddy Washington was all excited about and which the country did not need at that time - its never a good idea to fight a war on two fronts if you don't have to. It was designed to drive the Canadians away from the Americans and into the hands of the British in order to ensure that we lost the war (same with the subsequent Iroquois Campaign after the Brits lost the Northern Arena). Congress originally opposed the idea (told ya) but it didn't take George long to read them the Riot Act and get them to Tow the Line. 12

So, off to Montreal, they went with Allen getting captured because all of his Native American Troops disappeared on him for some strange and unknown reason (I'm guessing it had something to do with Arnie's "mysterious man" with a Sterling Silver tongue - Fereling, pg., 229). Montgomery then went on to take Montreal and Arnie took an army through the New England Wilderness in the dead of winter to try and take Fortress Quebec. 13

The excuse for sending his men into that God Awefull Arctic Nightmare instead of the normal route, in which he lost about 1200 men, was because he wanted to keep the element of surprise in order to take the Fort so, what does he do when he finally gets to the Fort but start yelling and screaming and jumping up and down in full view of the Fort to the point where the Fort actually opened fire on the army (Axelrod, pg. 116) and then he demands that they surrender!

Pretty strange actions if you are trying to sneak up on the enemy isn't it?

But, if you are trying to tip them off to ensure they know they are about to be attacked (so as not to catch the guard sleeping again as they had at Fort Ticonderoga), then his actions make perfect sense as does decimating the army on the forced march north and using flares in the dead of night to 'coordinate' the attack (Fereling, pg. 97) because that would also warn the enemy and destroy what little element of surprise they might have retained. A further 'benefit' was that the time it took them to slug through that detour from hell (instead of going by the road) allowed the Fortress to bring in more supplies and troops which pretty much assured our defeat.

Then he managed to shoot himself in the leg (the real reason for that tiny pop gun) so he had to sit out the attack and, instead, sent Dan Morgan and his militia into that carefully laid snare where most of them were killed or captured and Montgomery, the hero of Montreal, was also

killed (I just bet he was) but Arnie, watching from the safety of the woods, limps away free and clear.

So far he's batting 100 and we will see him shoot himself in the leg again at Saratoga.

Henry Knox

Henry Knox was the boy in charge of toys - artillery - and he is the genius who conceived the "improbable" (McCullough) plan of moving 16 tons of guns from Fort Ti in the dark and the dead of a New England winter over a couple hundred miles to bring them to the aid of Boston which actually worked and completely changed the entire theater of the war.

His plan, however, was contingent upon one very crucial element which was still lacking and that was snow, believe it or not. In fact, a thaw had actually set in and melted the light dusting that had been on the ground. Undeterred, he relocated the guns to the end of the lake in preparation for the big move and three days later, starting precisely on Christmas, he got exactly what he needed with a storm that dumped three feet of snow on the ground allowing him to complete his audacious plans, against all odds, and deliver the guns to Navarone, er, Boston.

Unfortunately, the victory at Fort Ticonderoga ended in defeat because the genius Congress put in charge - General Shyster - was another one of Arnie's buddies (Fereling, pg. 238) and had a stinking year to think it over but decided not to fortify this strategic acreage and the Brits just waltzed right back in and took it back.

The Germans couldn't believe that when we abandoned the fort that we left everything virtually intact and this is the Modus Operandi of the traitors in this country who were trying to lose the war but make it look like they were trying to win. We will see it several more times before the war is over.

The Fort, and all its provisions, now fall into the hands of the Brits, lock, stock and barrel.

General Charles Lee

General Charles Lee is the real unsung hero of the Revolutionary war and provides the Masonic connection that Heironimus theorized but in a phenomenal way.

He was the uncontested military genius of the war on America's side, acknowledged as such by Congress, our British enemies and even George himself, having been an Officer in the British Army. It was he who suggested that it was time for the country to form an army. He willingly walked away from his Pension, at that time, and joined the cause of Independence knowing full well that the Crown would also take all his property in England which they did.

Some Historians fault him for asking Congress for compensation for this loss (claiming George fought for free which is highly unlikely) but one reason he did so was to try and motivate Congress to fund the war and army by using the property of the Loyalists. 14

Lee, unlike the majority of the Founding Fathers, fully understood the importance of the Militia in a War of Attrition and publicly said so in a pamphlet that was published before the war (A Friendly Address to All Reasonable Americans) and which was well received by the Colonies, stating, as it did, that we could win the war against the Brits who had become arrogant and lazy and worn out. He made several suggestions which were totally ignored by Congress which is yet another indication of whose side most of em were really on. The Brits, however, gave his dissertation its due by utilizing it to devise their own game plan for winning the war.

Knowing the benefit of bringing Canada into the war on our side, Lee offered to broker the deal being the only one who could speak and think in fluent French (not an idle boast) but Congress, instead, shipped him down to Charleston to fortify it which was about as far away from Canada as they could get at the start of the war (which also kept him away from George's first battle when he sent the cavalry home which Lee would have immediately recognized as the act of treason that it was).

He suggested Congress not put a Rich Boy directly in charge of the army so, what did they do but put the richest member of Congress in that position who was already known for losing every battle he ever fought in. He suggested that they finance the war by confiscating all the property of the Loyalists, Tories and traitors, as mentioned above, so Congress outlawed the practice thus ensuring the destitution of our entire army for the duration of the war while, at the same time, strengthening the positions of the enemy army.

Finally, he suggested that they arrest all these people (who, obviously, would be actively spying on our army for the entire war and feeding the enemy Intel) and imprison them in the British Naval Stronghold of Connecticut (Arnie's stomping ground) which, of course, Congress totally rejected out of hand.

He successfully drew up plans for the defense of New York which was top priority at this stage, but was shipped down to Charleston before he could implement them and George himself "changed vital parts" of those plans (Fereling, The Ascent of George Washington, pg. 106) leading to disaster and the loss of New York.

He is the one who successfully fortified Charleston which ended any plans the Brits had (at that time) for taking it causing them to focus on Sullivan Island instead which assuredly would have been decimated, as Lee stated, except for the simple fact that half the British fleet grounded themselves on the massive sandbar in the middle of the river at that point and thus couldn't bring their guns to bear on Sullivan's Island thus saving Colonel Poultry's arrogant ass, literally, because they couldn't shell his flanks - otherwise they would have pounded the piss out of him and his braggadocio.

Lee then hurried back up to New York where George was about to get bagged by the Brits and suggested the war-saving retreat from Long Island, but too late to save the newly renamed Forts Washington and Lee (once again left intact and fully stocked for the enemy and intentionally sacrificed by Washington for the psychological effect their names and their loss would have on the colonies).

Washington had enough time to remove the provisions from the forts (which were substantial and which the army needed) and torch them before the Brits obtained them, but failed to do so which weakened our army and at the same time reinforced the British Army. He did exactly the same thing with Valley Forge (Fereling) right before they settled there for the longest winter which cost the lives of thousands of men to a mild winter as well as the loss of limbs from frostbite and gangrene for many of those men who I decided to picture on the cover of this manuscript to let them know that I, at least, will never forget their sacrifice.

From now on Lee "distrusts" Washington (to say the least, Fereling, pg. 167) and the Troops know that they had been, "sold out" (McCullough, pg. 202) but, of course, you won't hear that from the established historians, will ya. And, actually, I'm sure Lee distrusted Washington long before this because, a year before we declared our Independence, Washington was already spying on Lee for the Crown. He made a point of moving out of his precious Mount Vermin and rented a room in the exact same building that Lee had been renting for years. Lee, wisely, waited for George to get settled in and then promptly moved out.

Anyways, at this point in the war, with Cornwallis hounding them as they are retreating through New Jersey, Lee falls back and starts harassing the enemy which then forced Cornwallis to stop dead in his tracks for six days (ibid, pg. 259) and try and hunt Lee down because he severed their army's supply lines and this allowed George and the entire army to escape across New Jersey - yeah this one genius saved the entire Army but you won't hear that one either.

Rumors as to a Solid 70,000 Sterling nest egg that Cornholius is hauling around probably made their way to Lee (undoubtedly - with his connections in the British Army, he was assuredly the best source of intel this country had at the time on our enemies - such as the Egg Assassination Attempt, for instance) which the army now, desperately, needed thanks to George, so he settles on Cornholio's flanks but when George gets wind of that he sends a dispatch to Lee ordering him to leave Cornwallis alone (Fereling, pg. 171).

That's about when Lee decided to take things into his own hands but, before I can tell you that story, you need a simple course in Revolutionary Masonry 101.

The Masonic Connection

From Scotland with Love, you might say. It has been shown (Robinson) that, with the persecution by France, Spain and the Pope, the Templars ended up in Scotland and, with the great fire in London in 1666 and another one in Edinburgh the very next year, Masonry got a huge boost in memberships from all the skilled laborers that were needed to rebuild both those

cities so that, by the time of the Revolution, there were lodges all over the Isles and the Continent and the Colonies.

When King James ascended the Throne in London he brought Scottish Templar Masonry with him (in my opinion) and thus Scottish Masonry got a foothold in England to rival the London Lodge and they eventually set up shop in York which we will see again. The Grandmaster of the "Ancient York" Lodge was so charismatic that he succeeded in drawing in a lot of Nobility so that, before long the York Lodge was more popular than the "Modern London" Lodge. All of the Masonic Lodges in the Colonies were under the umbrella of the Modern London Lodge (i.e. the British Crown) with the only exception being Pennsylvania which was under the umbrella of the Ancient York Lodge (Freemasons by H. Paul Jeffers, pg. 54).

At the time the war broke out the Crown was trying to unite the two Lodges (in order to control the York Lodge) and they were very close to closing the deal. This is why, regardless of which side in the war they were on, they had no real conflict with the enemy Officers who were their Masonic Brothers, or soon would be, and they didn't really care who won the war (which they all thought would be England), because they would still have their occupations and possessions when the war was over.

Thus, many of the Officers in America's Army were actively trying to lose the war while making it look like they were trying to win the war or not trying at all which amounts to the same thing. This was the current social environment in the country among the Founding Fathers at this stage in the war which is why Congress met in Philadelphia at this time - the city of Brotherly Love - during the American Civil War as the Brits called this conflict.

All of this changed completely when General Charles Lee dropped his Bombshell.

The Bombshell

Lee knows his days as a General in the army are numbered. He knows Washington (as a London Lodge Mason - Hagger, pg. 106) is trying to throw the war and he knows that Washington knows that Lee knows this. So, Lee concludes that he can best serve the country and the cause of Liberty by turning to espionage (The Art of War, Sun Tzu, Chap. 13, On the use of Spies, Griffith Translation).

In what, absolutely, has got to be the greatest work of art in the history of espionage, General Charles Lee managed to get himself arrested on Friday the 13th (Kelly & Smyer, pg. 169). This ill-omened day got its bad reputation from the arrest of Jack Demoley, Grandmaster of the Templars on that day ("all warfare is based upon deception"). By getting himself arrested on that very day, it made it look like the London Lodge had just declared war on the York Lodge and served to polarize everyone into one of two camps and now we begin to see the entire war start turning around.

The more I thought about this the more beautiful it became. This must have totally screwed with George's head and now he doesn't know whose ass to kiss anymore. Reminds me of the Ferryman in the Outlaw Josey Wales who would sing Yankee Doodle on one side of the river and Ole Dixie on the other. This probably even had his buddy Arnie wondering what the hell was going on until he heard back from London (being the Crown's Handler for George). He might just as well have dropped an Atom Bomb on London for the effect it had.

All the York Mason's on the British side now begin trying to throw the war while making it look like they are trying to win and all the York Mason's on America's side now actively try and win the war and thus, this one move by Lee totally leveled the playing field right across the board and now it's a whole new ball game.

Subsequently, the Crown accused Ass Howe, Bungholeon and Cornholius of throwing the war (Hagger, pg. 151) which they did as the first ones off the fence. George himself stayed on the fence right up to the end of the war but its^o Almost a Miracle he didn't have a nervous breakdown and, in fact, both he and the Brit Clinton were seen breaking down in tears in public around this time.

Lee's Horse, on the other hand, made out like a Bandit cause the Brits were so excited about the capture that they promptly went out and got his horse shit faced drunk - I kid you knought!

John Paul Jones

John Paul Jones was a York Lodge Mason who had been initiated into the St. Bernard Lodge (the Saint, not the dog, but after reading this you may have some doubts). He started off the war by mopping the decks with the enemies Whigs around the shores of America in 76, capturing or destroying 21 enemy vessels of various sorts (Axelrod, pg. 307) and, no doubt, giving a much needed boost in the morale (and provisions) of America's troops so, what did Congress do but sideline him by sending him over to see his buddy Franklin in France, supposedly, for a fast ship which they then sold out from underneath him giving him, instead, a glorified barge to fight the Brits with (which he retrofitted into a Destroyer, if you will, and named it in 'honor' of Franklin). 15

If, up to this point, you had any doubts about the traitors in Congress (or in France), this should clear it up for ya. The only reason you would give your best Naval Officer a derelict in the middle of a war is if you want him to get killed or captured by the enemy. The Historians claim it is because Jones had made the other Officers envious but that is pure horseshit to cover over the fact that Congress (which was taking its orders from George and not those Naval Officers) was told to get Jones out of the Brits way cause he was decimating their supply lines to their troops.

So, anyways, true to form, they gave him a lemon so he made some lemonade and went off to see if he could sell some to the Brits to put in their iced tea. Well, they weren't having any of that, so he raided Whitehaven instead, personally spiking a few drinks, er, canons along the way (ibid, pg. 308) in the only American operation on English Soil during the entire war.

Well, you know how those Tea Totalers are, they didn't appreciate his hospitality any and commenced hunting the little shit down on the high seas and eventually cornered him in the channel.

But, I'm getting a little ahead of the ballgame.

Before that, he made sure his men pillaged a bunch of silverware from a British Lady's Mansion (her old man was, conveniently, in London at the time) and then, very heroically, bought the silverware back from his men so he could, then, return it to said lady, showing up like a Gallant Knight in Shining Armour at her threshold with the pillaged platter.

That's because the Grail Romances were currently sweeping through the hearts of Noble Ladies all over Europe and, of course, the Grail was a serving platter of cornucopia proportions and, thus, Mr. Chivalry was vying for a little more than just a kiss on the cheek from a ravaging beauty - he was looking to raid the Apple Dumpling Shop! You Dog!

Anyways, back to our history lesson.

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin, the shit head, was so impressed with Americans that he thought we ought to use a turkey as our national symbol. In one of those weird moments of Poetic Justice, this genius almost killed himself while trying to electrocute a turkey at a picnic (McNeal, pg. 41 - he references Ayres book). Gee, he couldn't possibly have been trying to make fun of Americans by any chance, could he?

You'll be seeing that one again.

So, anyways, it took him the whole bloody war to convince the French to join our side and he made sure that after the war the country stayed in debt to the British Crown which is unheard of in the annals of military conquests - that the victor continued to honor their debts to the vanquished.

This same genius actually wrote a letter to General Lee stating that he thought we ought to fight the British Muskets using Bow and Arrows - I kid you naught - you can get a copy of the letter off the net which is where I found it.

Now, the reason for this was because the only area in which Americans had the clear superiority over the British was in our marksmanship. Whereas the average Brit couldn't hit the broadside of a barn with a musket (from the inside), most Americans put food on their table with one. This was cause for concern for the British Officers so much so that the First American thought he would help em out by convincing an experienced General to, basically, commit tactical suicide.

Go fly a kite, asswipe.

The Crossing of the Delaware

The Crossing of the Delaware was not quite the watershed moment you might think and it certainly was not the "do or die" situation George wanted people to think it was. This was actually an attempt by George to try and throw the war, as we will see.

They had to wait around for a thaw to break up the river (which hit on the 24th allowing for a Christmas crossing book-ending Knox's Christmas move the year before) and, while they were waiting, Adam Stevens crossed the river and shot up a group of Hessian Jager Guards in order to tip off the enemy (why else would he have done so?) to which George, subsequently, feigned disgust claiming Stevens had just cost him the element of surprise but his actions overall prove he had ordered Stevens to do so in order to throw the war but, turns out, the shooting was actually ignored by the Officer in charge anyways (why am I not surprised) who, instead, goes and plays cards for the rest of the night (well, you know, it was cold outside).

The subsequent ice jams kept three-fourths of the troops from crossing who were in four separate groups at various locations on the river (Fisher, pg. 398) and, not-so-conveniently, they took so much time crossing that they would never make Trenton by sunrise and would thus lose the element of surprise so that it is difficult to imagine exactly what else could possibly have been done in order to ensure disaster for the army.

But, the thaw was followed by a brutal nor'easter that hid our advance right into Trenton and we actually ended up winning despite Washington's antics which included a desperate attempt to get himself captured by, for the first time, personally leading the attack at the front lines.

That this assessment is correct will be obvious when we get to Trenton II below.

The Battle of Princeton

The Battle of Princeton, or Trenton II the Sequel, suggested by Washington's personal assistant Joseph Reed (McCullough, pg. 271) as an attempt at that Nest Egg which they now sorely needed, turned into the "Singular Crises" of the revolution because that is exactly what it was planned to be by Washington.

He recrossed the Delaware right into the death trap he had just fled from days earlier and Cornwallis leaves Princeton to go sack George but a thaw set in that turned the roads into a muddy quagmire and it took them all day to get to Trenton and, by the time they got there, the Assunpink Creek is a raging "unfordable" river (Fisher, pg. 301) which is the only thing that saved the Army which was able to keep the entire British Army from crossing the narrow Bridge (pictured above).

That face off across that bridge was the singular crisis and, except for that thaw, would have been the end of the revolution. On behalf of his troops, Washington is forced to retreat and sack

Princeton and their trip north is aided by yet another brutal nor'easter that turns the muddy quagmire into solid "pavement" within a few hours (Fisher, pg. 301 - I'd like to see a Deist explain that one - Washington couldn't) so that it becomes reprehensible that they didn't get the cache north of Trenton which was left, virtually, unguarded and which was the, supposed, main purpose of this second attempt on Trenton but, instead, Washington retreats to winter quarters as does Cornwallis.

The Battle of Bennington

The Battle of Bennington was the turning point of the war in the northern arena (Fereling) and was an attempt by Burgoyne to sack the Garrison for provisions (showing the effectiveness of John Paul Jones' campaign) so he set Baum to the task but he was lacking horsepower (I hate it when that happens) so he sends some Indians out raiding who ended up massacring Jane McCrae which pissed off everyone in the area including the Tories and Loyalists, cause she was engaged to one, and this one event possibly cost the Crown the entire war. The Brits, being cheap bastards, tried to haggle over the price of the horses so the savages promptly hamstringed them all - double or nothing you might say.

Meanwhile, John Stark is raving mad and he and his boys are out looking for some payback when they run right into the Baum and commence doing the retreat thing and the Baum was about to give chase when the Mother of all Thunderstorms comes rolling in and scared the living shit out of him to the point he decides he doesn't really feel like chasing the militia who then are able to team up with Warren and his boys - the storm lasting all day - and fortify Bennington and get entrenched and subsequently kick the Baum outta town in some of the fiercest fighting of the war (Axelrut). 17

The successful defense of Bennington, thanks to that Thunderstorm, ended the plans the Brits had for an invasion from Canada (at that time) and was the beginning of the end for Bungholeon (Fereling - only he misspelled his name). It also put the fear of God into the Soldier boys in the British Army who, apparently, up to that time, had fought against city slickers only, from places like Boston. This was the first time that they had seen the raw faces of Frontier Militia Men who were used to fighting for their lives against the Native Americans.

This is assuredly what Charles Lee had realized about the Militia that the Founding Fathers were completely unaware of - he being married at one time to a Mohawk squaw and had earned the name Boiling Water from these very 'savages' which tells me a whole lot more about General Charles Lee than all the history books in my Bibliography many of the authors of which discredit this man from the safety and comfort of their living rooms while they sit on their fat lazy couch potato asses watching the latest installment of American idol with a Liberty that he paid more for than they ever will.

The victory at Bennington, along with the death of Jane McCrae, was a huge boost to recruitment for our army, so much so that, at the battle of Saratoga, we actually had the numerical superiority which Gates made full use of and directly led to our victory there.

The Battle of the Clouds

It's not every day that a rainstorm gets a battle named after itself - in fact, I'm pretty sure it's the only one on record - so you know darned well it's gonna be interesting. Well, it all started when the Brits shit canned Gage and put the Ass Howe from Bunker Hill in charge who gets a wild hair up his derriere (pardon mon Francais) about ringing the Liberty Bell in the city of brotherly love but George came and stood in his way at Brandywine (trying, no doubt, to get captured). So, he goes and kicks George out of the way but was so impressed that George stuck around at Warren's Tavern (told ya) that he figured he'd go double or nothing and heads down there to do it again.

Now, both men are trying to throw the war but they have to act like they are actually trying to win (on behalf of their own respective enlisted soldiers who don't know this as well as a few of the officers). George is trying to get Howe to capture him while Howe is trying to throw the war while making it look like he's trying to kick George's ass but without actually doing so cause, then, the war would be over and the London Lodge would have defeated the York Lodge.

To see and appreciate (if that's possible) the absolute bizarreness of the entire situation, it was this attitude of George of trying to throw the war by trying to get captured (specifically at Germantown) that actually led to the French joining our side thus ensuring our victory (says Fereling) because they thought ole George showed enough testicular fortitude to actually win the war.

It's like the Keystone Cops being led by Inspector Clouseau and I doubt anyone but the British Crown will ever believe me.

So, anyways, Ass Howe faces off with George at Warren's Tavern and both sides get ready to Rock and Roll when a bad-ass rainstorm comes outta nowhere and soaks everyone and everything (i.e. gunpowder) in less than five minutes flat so the big end of the revolution battle was called off on account of rain.

I told ya the game was rigged, hey.

Ass Howe then goes and takes Phillie and gets relieved of his command by the Crown for his efforts and George, "inexplicably" decides to change his tactics at this time which Historians still can't explain (Fereling, pg. 246), and that is to start giving his men professional training to try and turn them into European-style soldiers.

This, so more of them can be slaughtered at a whack standing out in the open like a bunch of sitting ducks instead of hiding behind cover which is the way a war of attrition is fought by the underdog - get it?

The Fall of Philadelphia

The Fall of Philadelphia was actually Howe throwing the war. When Lee got arrested he suggested this to Howe (which Fereling correctly states was no help to the Brits - in fact, just the opposite - so Lee was not turning traitor as most historians suggest, but he was setting the Brits up for the fall), who implemented this plan and took the White Elephant called Philadelphia which turned out to be a quagmire (which Lee knew it was going to be - just like Boston had been for the Brits - whoever owns the town has to guard it and its citizens and provision it and them) and, instead of helping Burgoyne up in Saratoga as he had been ordered to do, he got bogged down trying to clear the Colonialists out of the area around Phillie which cost him more than it was worth so that the Crown actually relieved him of his duties the next spring as he knew they would.

He also avoided, like the plague, making war with Washington's nearly decimated army all winter long only spitting distance away (this is very telling, isn't it), when an easy victory would have been conclusive and, for all practical purposes, was all but guaranteed, all of which left Fereling perplexed as to Howe's ineptitude as a military leader, but makes perfect sense when you realize that he is actually trying to throw the war.

The Battle of Saratoga

The Battle of Saratoga is probably the most misunderstood battle of the revolution and, arguably, of history. Nothing is as it seems. Gates is trying to win and Bungholeon is now actively trying to lose which is why he, here, overextends himself knowing it will end in defeat. Benedickhead Arnie shows up knowing this and tries to throw the war while trying to look like a hero which he certainly was not.

The historians (save Fereling) say that Gates - a professional Officer from the British Army second only to General Charles Lee - did not know what he was doing and that Arnie - a stinking shipping merchant - saved the day. Nothing could be further from the truth and most of these histories ought to be shit canned.

Gates knew exactly what he was doing. He had numerical superiority thanks to the victory of the Militia at Bennington and he had superiority in artillery. He picked the location for the battle. He picked the high ground and entrenched and all that he had to do was to sit and wait (while his troops rested) and Burgoyne would be forced to come and engage him and fight (while his troops were exhausted).

This is textbook tactics right here and, for all those historians out there who don't know shit about strategy, this is exactly how Wellington kicked Napoleon's ass at Waterloo even though Napoleon had artillery superiority.

Gates could not lose and he and Burgoyne both knew it.

And, so did Arnie, and he doesn't like it cause he's trying to throw the war. He tried to discredit Gates but that didn't work so then he tried to pry him from his position by demanding he go attack Burgoyne's supply train which was blatantly ludicrous because Burgoyne didn't have any supplies and is why he made an attempt on Bennington Hill and, now, overextended himself here at Saratoga. This would have simply been a needless waste of lives and Gates knew it and so did Arnie.

"What happened next no one knows for sure" (Axelrod, pg. 224) so, I guess I'll have to tell ya since no one else will, and that is that Arnie jumps the gun and leads a charge out into the open at Freeman Farm (instead of hiding in the woods and picking the Brits off like sitting ducks) and gets them blasted by the Brits (just like at Quebec) so that the Militia scatters. Arnie then sees Reidesel approaching so he, conveniently, takes this opportunity to go bitch at Gates for not coming to help him which tells you exactly what he was trying to do - lure Gates out into the open off the high ground so he can get slaughtered by the Brits.

Gates knew this and knew what Arnie was trying to do so he promptly shit cans Arnie and tells him to get the hell out and Arnie starts bitching that he's "gonna tell George on you, Gates." So, he goes and gets drunk (cause he knows that Gates now knows that he's a traitor) and shows up for the fight anyways, takes command of his boys and attacks the Brits at a section that was already retreating, shoots himself in the leg again and now he's a big hee-roh.

Gates then hears that Clinton is on the way so he forces the surrender of Burgoyne which is the first major defeat for the Brits.

The Militia

The Militia were maligned by all the Founding Fathers and the Historians (until recently - one of the benefits of revisionism) but in a war of attrition, as Lee pointed out, guerrilla hit and run tactics are irreplaceable and these men were without peer in the history of warfare other than by the Red Man who taught them.

It was the Militia who took Fort Ti and held Bennington. It was the Militia who devastated the British raiders and foragers and it was the Militia who covered our asses each and every time we retreated and slowed the enemy down during every one of their advances such at New Jersey and again at Trenton and here in their northern campaign. In the opening moves of the revolutionary war it was the Militia who shined and carried the day which is more significant than even the revisionists realize when we consider that, at first, many of the Officers were actually trying to throw the war.

By this time, the War of Attrition was beginning to take its toll (called a "post-war using Fabian Tactics"), as Lee knew it would and it was the Militia who made it possible (Morgan, Stark and Warner) and which immensely improved morale and recruitment.

By this time as well (1777), all the troops have battlefield experience so that, now, the sides are about even and the Brits no longer have superiority in any given area.

A Place called Valley Forge

A Place called Valley Forge cost the lives of over 1200 men and the limbs of scores of the survivors due to frostbite, as well as decimating 70% of the horses of the Cavalry while the Officers, including Washington, were living "high off the hog" and the civilians at Phillie were treating Howe and his men to an exceedingly good time.

Yeah, America - we see your true colors now and so did all those troops who, though they were living, "within a cornucopia of provisions" (Fereling, pg. 275) were still allowed to die or catch frostbite by Washington, Congress and the American Public who didn't give a shit about the troops as long as the Brits kept shelling out a few Sterling for their goods and 'services' so they could buy their slice of the American Pie.

These men, who the year before had all gone home for the winter, this year, to a man (so Fereling) decided they would rather brave the elements and die together, then retreat to the comfort of their homes and families realizing, as few do, that the majority, if not entirety, of the American Public and their friends and even families, were a fickle lot at best and outright traitors at worst. 18

This Republic is not worthy of their sacrifices and I suspect that many of our Afghan and Iraqi Veterans probably feel pretty much the same as these troops at Valley Forge did.

I know I do.

There are a few more occurrences at Valley Forge that didn't make the history books but look like shit when they're pointed out to you. The most noticeable (so Fereling who thought it might be of interest) is that the traitor Arnie pays Washington a visit.

To spell it out for you - now that Gates knows Arnie was a traitor from the get-go and because they'd just lost Saratoga, Arnie has to go talk to George cause things are getting a little out of hand. So, the first thing they do is decide to sideline Gates for three years (just like they tried to do with John Paul Jones).

Then, they start making plans to take back the Northern Arena and decide on two courses of action. They give West Point to Arnie so that he can, in turn, give it to the Brits and then they decide to enlist the Iroquois to their cause so Washington goes on the slash and burn Iroquois Campaign in the area to piss them off at the Republic and drive em into the arms of the Brits. This is probably when they revived the plan for the Bayley Hazen Military Road which Congress had originally ditched (cause it would be great for large troop movements of Brits into this country from Canada - get it?).

One more interesting point about Arnie's visit which, by now, I had been expecting to find and wasn't disappointed when Fereling pointed it out and that is that George's little French Man buddy Lafayette is allowed to take a vacation in the middle of the war and go running home to see mommy and daddy in France which Fereling says was a "mystery" (pg. 350) but it was no mystery to me as we will see when we get to the Battle with the Serapis.

The other point of interest, as already mentioned, was that Washington, against the advice of everyone in the entire Republic at the time, decides to hire a Hessian by the name of Baron Von Stupid to train his men in European style War Fare (so that more of em can get mowed down at a time by the Brits so he can throw the war sooner and get back to Mount Vermin) which caused his personal assistant Joseph Reed to beg Lee to go to Congress cause he questioned the ability of Washington as a Leader as did most of the troops at this time who all demanded the resignation of Washington and placement of Lee in charge of the Army and Washington actually opened up the personal letter that Lee sent back to Reed (McCullough, pg. 254) which should tell you more than you want to know about the Commode in Chief.

The Battle of Monmouth

The Battle of Monmouth has some peculiar details about it that lead to one very nasty (Expatriot) conclusion.

General Charles Lee gets out of the Black Hole (i.e. a prison) and shows up at Valley Forge and two-faced George the Fairy Man actually throws him a parade and makes a point of hugging him in public all of which even Fereling admitted was a little extravagant, to say the least (where I come from they call it overacting), and is only understandable from the arrest of Lee on Friday the 13th making him appear to be the new Grandmaster of the Templar York Lodge. So, George kisses up to him to stay in the good graces of all the York Lodge Masons that might be hanging around but all the while he is, literally, planning on getting Lee killed (thanks to Arnie's recent visit) so he can keep on kissing the Crown's ass and stay in the good graces of all the London Lodge Masons that he rubs shoulders with every day.

It is impossible to understand George's actions here outside of that one fact.

At the big pow wow for the upcoming battle, Washington assigns Lee 1200 troops which Lee says is blatantly ridiculous for a General (hinting that Lee knew he was about to be set up which is apparent from the map above where he and his 1200 boys were put right in front of the entire British Army all by themselves) so George gives him some more troops. Washington then assigns Lee to a portion of ground that has three ravines in it (four, actually making it a bottleneck right in front of the British Army) which would make it nearly impossible to extricate himself or his boys if the situation demanded it (that's another hint). The Brit Clinton was critical of Washington for placing one of his Officers on such terrain (Fereling, pg. 305) which Sun Tzu would have called Ensnaring Ground and would have suggested you come up with a plan ahead of time which Lee obviously did.

Washington then assigns Lee the responsibility of starting off the battle but deviates from standard operating procedures by **refusing to give Lee written orders** which, then, becomes a very glaring proof of complicity from the Commander in Chief concerning what happens next.

In the middle of the battle, for no reason (Fereling), George's boy Lafayette (not Lee as the establishment historians will tell you) orders a retreat and keeps on running right off the field. This allows the Brits to come pouring in like a flood directly at Lee and his men who would have been trapped by those ravines and summarily slaughtered.

Lee had figured all this out ahead of time and devised a strategy that would allow his men to re-traverse the ravines in the nick of time before they were overrun which was subsequently praised by Clinton.

With Plan A ruined, George now switches to Plan B. Overacting, yet again, for emphasis, he accuses Lee of starting the retreat (knowing full well Lafayette had ordered it) and curses at him (that was a big mistake) and at some point the leaves, "shook off the trees" (so Fereling) but it sure as hell wasn't from George's little Hubble Bubble but was, assuredly, from Boiling Water Lee demanding a Martial Trial to determine exactly what happened at Monmouth that day which is why we know that George broke with procedure and refused to give Lee written orders - actions speak louder than words.

Then, the arrogant little Cock Robin orders Lee to come up with a new defense, which he does because, unlike George, he cares about the lives of his boys and then George kicks him out and takes that spot (further side of the west ravine which they defended all day) and then claims the 'victory' as his own (as do the historians) when it was due to Lee's genius - if you call the enemy skipping out on you during the night a victory.

The subsequent trial was a Kangaroo Court which started on July 4th exactly and that was because it was none other than General Charles Lee who was the first person to suggest that the Colonies Declare their Independence from Britain (in a letter to Patrick Henry dated May 7, 1776) which the King and Crown were still pissed off about, but you won't hear that from any of the historians either, will ya?

The Trial was presided over by, self-named, Lord Stupid (kissing cousins to Baron von Stupid) who had just started the Smear Campaign against Gates and the "alleged" (Fereling) Conway Cabal and who was one of Washington's buddies.

The Historians will tell you that he actually meant to take the name Lord Sterling but don't let them bullshit ya.

What really happened was, when they were passing out names, he thought they said dames, so he said, "Give me a Stupid one" and, there you have it - Lord Stupid.

The Serapis

So, back to that little shit Johnny Newcombe Jones and the Apple Dumpling Gang. He managed to get the Crown's attention by kicking em in the tea cups so they got on the John Bull Horn to their buddy Arnie and started bitching him out so he went to see George at Valley Forge and started bitching him out so he starts bitching out Lafayette and told him to go see his mommy and daddy in France and take care of the problem for em. He goes and sicks the Captain of the Alliance (supposedly our Ally) on our hero John Paul Jones with orders to send him to meet his cousin Davy Jones all of which, no doubt, is why Lee had said that George was "prodigal" (generous) with other people's blood but a great economist of his own (Johnson, pg. 160) and had "devoted to destruction" (Fereling, pg. 307) several of his Officers - to wit : Morgan, Montgomery, Allen, Gates, Lee and, here, John Paul Jones.

Course, there again, if he hadn't of been so busy stumbling over a Venerable Monosyllable (like Marie Antoinette who, according to Schiff, "melted" in his hands - What? And not in his mouth?) our Intrepid Knight in Shining Armour might have actually seen this one coming.

Be that as it may, the Brits finally cornered him in the Channel (Sept 79 - "you've got me right where I want you") so he took the fight to them where they commenced pounding the piss out of each other for a couple of hours. He had got off to a bad start cause someone (no doubt) had spiked two of his biggest guns which exploded at the first volley and things went down hill rapidly from there ending with Landasshole of the Alliance coming up and shooting the Bonne Homo Richard in the back and then sailing away to watch it sink, having punched a hole below the waterline.

As the Richard starts floundering and the Serapis breaks away and starts coming around for the kill shot with the Captain demanding Jones Strike the Flag (surrender) he was heard, instead, ordering one of his sailors to stop cursing (can you believe it!?) cause he might, "be stepping into Eternity at any moment" (Bennett, pg. 96).

But then a funny thing happened on the way to Eternity!

In what is, probably, the most fortuitous event of the war (when you consider their location in the stormy English Channel off of Flamborough Head at the start of hurricane season and the very narrow window of opportunity involved at less than, about, 15 minutes), "the wind miraculously died" (Fereling, pg. 378), becalming the Serapis.

Our hero, characteristically, seized the moment, steered the drifting (with the current since it was riding lower in the water) Richard into the path of the Serapis and thus avoided its guns (making it look like the Serapis had rammed the Richard as some reported at the time) and commenced clearing the deck with muzzle fire until he (personally) could lob a couple of grenades down the hatch onto a powder keg which blew the fight right outta the Captain who promptly surrendered the Serapis to Jones.

Kicking the Brits ass at their own game right in front of Continental Europe probably did more to get France and Spain to join our side than anything else thus causing England to fight a war on three fronts, as it were, which, then, caused them to focus on Europe, not America, and, probably, cost em the war. It would take the ungrateful assholes in this country a full 100 years to recognize the genius of this, almost singular, American Hero.

The Battle of Savannah

The Battle of Savannah was a (dead) give away. Because (British) Ass Howe #1 had managed to lose Saratoga, the Crown had (American) Ass Howe #2 lose Savannah - that's the way corrupt 33* London Lodge Esoteric Semantics work. Being a total screw up (i.e. traitor probably), he had been shit canned in September but, for some strange and inexplicable reason, was still hanging around in December.

He failed to fortify the Fort and had an inadequate amount of troops which led one politician to exclaim that Washington's and Congress's tactics were, "scarcely credible" (Fereling, pg. 386). He failed to arm and entrench on the high ground of Brewton's Hill which is standard operating procedure and which would have defeated the Brits had he done so (said the victorious Brits afterwards) and, instead, set up shop right in front of a swamp which, conveniently, had a secret path circumventing it which a slave girl, conveniently, led the Brits to, bringing em right up on Ass Howe's asshole.

Washington claimed this was an insignificant loss which is an outright lie because it was, virtually, the Army's breadbasket which was now taken away from them and given to the Brits which is the exact reason it was chosen at this time in the first place.

Penobscot Bay

Penobscot Bay was another give away. The Brits landed a force there trying to retake the Northern Arena (in preparation for the big West Point Fire Sale) and Massachusetts and Live Free or Die Harder New Hampshire decided to put a stop to it and managed to put a fleet of ships together with Militia but then had a brain cramp and decided to let Congress know what they were up to who, characteristically, sent a traitor along to put in charge called Saltonstall who lived up to his name when we got there for, instead of promptly attacking the enemy (the whole point of being there, hey), he sits on his ass stalling until more British Ships show up so he can turn tail and run all the ships right into the ground and leave em all for the Brits instead of scuttling them (contrary to what some of the established histories tell ya), thus throwing the battle and bankrupting Massachusetts to boot which, far as I can tell, is still bankrupt to this day.

Similarly, the Economic Depression that hit at this very time was no accident but planned by the traitors in Congress who abandoned, "prudent economic measures" in order to bankrupt the country and, thus, throw the war (the history books won't tell ya that either cause they expect ya to figure it out for yourself, apparently). It backfired on them, however, because it forced already bankrupt Taxachusetts to start taxing all the Torries by confiscating their property (as Lee had

suggested) having, no doubt, finally figured out that something was rotten in Denmark, or, at least, in Congress. The rest of the Colonies followed suit.

Washington could have done this from the beginning and still refused to do so even as he watched his own troops get their limbs cut off from frostbite and gangrene because he was worried some people would raise a stink about it.

Explicative Edit

The Battle of Camden

Horatio Gates was set up due to his victory at Saratoga as Benjamin Rush himself figured out (Fereling, pg. 463). After being sidelined for three years and slandered by Lord Stupid, when George finally does put him back in the fight he gives him the most ill-equipped army of the entire war (Fereling). They were on half rations, they were half sick, they had no cavalry and artillery was virtually nonexistent.

Gates burned off a wish list of things they needed (which was everything including clothing, food and weapons) and then was criticized for not waiting around for them (well, gee, genius, why weren't they already there?), no doubt realizing, along with his men, that he had been sold out and that, the longer they waited, the less chance of success they'd have, so, with no colonialists present (what does that tell ya? That's Washington's responsibility, that's what it tells me), within two days of arrival he makes an attempt on the Depot at Camden which, no doubt, is exactly what they wanted him to do because, somehow, Cornholius was already there waiting for him and his men (who were even sicker now than they had been thanks to the good Doktors Congress had supplied who 'treated' the men on the road to the depot).

At the battle some of George's buddies followed the standard operating procedure (of Arnie) for throwing a battle by jumping the gun thus sowing confusion in the ranks and then immediately ordering a retreat thus (self) routing the army all of which, of course, got blamed on Gates as they had tried to do at Monmouth with Lee. About the only thing different Gates could have tried was sacking the Loyalists in the area for supplies instead of trying to take the depot but that would have still earned him a Court Martial.

It is not insignificant that they got rid of Gates at this time and serves to emphasize what their plans were (after all, they could have set Gates up anytime over the last three years but didn't) and that is the big West Point Give Away they're planning. Since Gates, the Hero of Saratoga, is the expert in the Northern Arena, they had to get rid of him so that he could not tip people off if he figured it out. He knew Arnie was a traitor and he knew Arnie had now begun rubbing shoulders in Phillie with Tories and Loyalists (it was actually common knowledge) and he knew Washington had personally given West Point to Arnie so, it wouldn't take a rocket scientist to put those pieces together so Gates had to be publicly discredited in a big way if not outright murdered.

After this, George goes to see his buddy Arnie in West Point and that's when the story gets real interesting.

The Battle of Charleston

The Battle of Charleston was another give away with, precisely, the same M.O. as the rest. Lincoln didn't have the troops or supplies he needed from Congress, Washington or South Carolina. The Naval Captain Whippersnapper refused to help by attacking the Brits at a bottleneck (which Fereling called, "inexcusable"). Lincoln's 'inexperience' caused him to try and defend the city knowing his troops would be captured (and imprisoned in shit holes where many of them would die while any captured Officers, like Washington, could live it up under a pseudo house arrest with whores if they wanted to - all except General Lee who was treated as an enlisted). Washington himself refused to give Lincoln advice even though he begged him for it (ibid, pg. 424). The Officers defending the Cooper River failed to post guards or patrols so that the army was caught off guard and killed or captured.

Conveniently, however, the attack came precisely when most of the Officers had just mounted up so they escaped into the swamp and kept running till they got to North Carolina. All the beef supplying the army is now lost to the Brits. Mutinies now start breaking out in the army where the morale is now at its lowest point in the entire war and Prodigal George starts executing all of the deserters (Fereling, pg. 469).

Now, however, there are some peculiarities to this campaign as opposed to all the rest that appears to indicate that the bombshell dropped by Lee had finally made all the rounds and was beginning to have an effect all across the globe.

For instance, Clinton could not understand why Not-So-Germain insisted on this campaign and the reason is that this is where the plantations of the Founding Fathers were such as Washington himself and Jefferson. The Crown was telling them, in no uncertain terms, to throw the war or lose their livelihoods. When the Armada sailed out under sealed orders (literally - Fereling, pg. 409) Washington, for some strange and unknown reason, automatically assumed they were heading for his precious Mount Vermin (ibid, pg. 411) and he was having a crisis (of conscience no doubt), "perplexing beyond description" (ibid).

I'll just bet he was, hey.

In a "bizarre move," Cornwallis refused to help Clinton plan the battle (ibid, pg. 417) and the bombardment of Charles' Town began precisely on April 5th which is the anniversary of the day that Howe had set General Charles Lee free a year earlier.

I guess London got the message, hey.

So, Cornholius has the Southern Theater pretty much to himself so he sicks Tarheels on everybody who does a repeat (for all practical purposes) of the Jane McCrae massacre leading

the Rebels to start their yell and, basically, the entire area goes Postal with the Rebels against the Tories and Loyalists, etc., which, as with the Northern Arena, is the beginning of the end for the Brits in the Southern Arena.

I can almost guess that Cornwallis planned it that way.

The Battle of West Point

The Battle of West Point was, of course, in the spooky world of espionage only but it could actually be seen to be the climax of Lee's bombshell and the practical turning point of the war.

Washington, at one of his meetings with Arnie, had told him (Axelrod, pg. 290) he wanted Arnie to be with him at the grand finale at New York that they were already planning (keep your friends close and your enemies closer), so George is testing the waters, you might say. Arnie turns him down and asks for West Point instead. So, George gives it to him but now tells his chief spook (Major Benjamin Tallmadge - head of Continental Army Intelligence hereafter referred to as Major Disaster!) to keep an eye on that little fokken. 19

Now, Arnie knows that George doesn't trust him anymore (darn it!), so he tells his chief spook (Lieutenant Colonel John Jameson Commandant of the Post hereafter referred to as Colonel Klink!) to keep a real close eye on George's chief spook which ain't too hard since they rub shoulders on a regular basis. George is, of course, hopelessly outclassed (Arnie's fellow Officers called him an "Evil Genius" which ought to tell everyone everything they need to know about him - Fereling, pg. 448). Now, Arnie starts the process of, not only giving away West Point to the Brits for the upcoming showdown at New York, but also of handing them the Commander in Chief himself (Fereling, pg. 449) who would, no doubt, have been summarily and publicly executed by the Crown at this stage in the war.

So, in other words, Arnie is getting desperate.

So, after his little pow-wow with his buddy Andre (in the sketch above), Arnie sends him on his way to sail off into destiny on the Vulture but that very morning his ship is attacked in port (Axelrod, pg. 292) leaving the courier stranded who runs back to Arnie who sends him on foot by a detour cause it's obvious that they're being watched (at least it's obvious to me).

On the way the Paperboy gets bagged by Militia (who had, obviously, followed him the whole way) who take him to Major Disaster (who isn't in cause he is out frantically looking for this very courier) but gets Colonel Klink instead who sends the Paperboy back to Arnie with an Escort carrying a warning letter.

Then, Major Disaster gets back and sends a squad to re-arrest the Paperboy but, conveniently, the Escort is allowed to continue (meaning Colonel Klink failed to tell George's chief spook that he had sent the escort along with the Paperboy for some strange and unknown reason), so the

Escort manages to arrive unmolested and gives the warning letter to Arnie who promptly hits the road.

George had actually just passed through heading west on a tour and Arnie had tried to get him captured then but George, probably intentionally, had only stayed the night so that the note was not delivered in time to capitalize on it. Now, George stops in again on his return trip and when he hears the news that Arnie had planned on personally delivering him to the Brits and had escaped he asks Knox, "whom can we trust now?" He tries to trade the Paperboy for Arnie and is turned down by the Brits so he promptly hangs him and boy, is he ripshit!

Finally, we now know which side in the war George is on and, within one year the war will be over - what does that tell ya?

He sends his, by now, best Officer to kick Cornholius' ass (he being Nathaniel Greene whom Lee actually praised so now we are finally back on track) who does a pretty good job, with no giveaways anymore for the rest of the war - at least not on our side.

Arnie goes on to try and salvage the situation for the Crown by threatening the Founding Fathers by taking Jamestown and Richmond (where Jefferson actually was at the time who, wisely, simply retreated) and ended his part in the big drama, true to form, by jumping the gun at Yorktown and attacking New London (as opposed to New York - get it?) to try and interfere with George's plan and lure him out into the open, which fails so he takes off to Canada to play golf and take up acting.

His M.O. from start to finish was the same and Lee probably is the only one who figured it out, prompting him to drive a wedge between him and George. I say this because the Militia who caught the Paperboy lured him in by acting like Tories (John intentionally wore a Hessian Jager Jacket). Now, if this were George's Chief Spook's men, they would have looked like Officers or Colonialists in the Army.

So, when we realize that Lee, after his trial, ended up in Phillie where Arnie was (before Arnie was sent to West Point) and when we realize these men (Isaac van Wart, David Williams and John Paulding) were acting outside the Military but had still managed to bag his Paperboy and almost bagged Arnie himself, then it is obvious that Lee ended his career in the military, as I stated earlier, by turning to espionage which would explain why everyone and his brother were taking a number and standing in line to kill Lee by challenging him to a duel - all except Arnie, of course. So, Lee and his boys are assuredly the militiamen who bagged the Courier earning themselves the first military decoration of the United States of America.

In a league of their own.

The Battle of King's Mountain

The Battle of King's Mountain, otherwise known as King Shit on Turd Mountain (that name didn't make it into the Establishment's histories and, for some reason, is also lacking in the Revisionist's accounts, so I figured I'd better put it in mine to set the record straight), was a kick in the balls to the Loyalist in the south who had been taking up arms against the rebel yell and put a serious hair up Cornholius' Dilberry Maker over conscriptions or, in this case, lack thereof.

Dan Morgan took the fight to Major Fairy's Son (Ferguson whom, by the way, had a golden opportunity to cap George while out hunting in Brandywine having, literally, had the Commander in Chief all alone in his sights and, for some inexplicable reason, decided not to shoot him - I can't imagine why not), who made two fatal mistakes on Turd Mountain that day.

Knowing Morgan (the jackass, not the horse) was on the way he, logically, picked the nearest and highest pile of shit to encamp on but refused to build a latrine, er entrenchment for protection even though they had plenty of time (three days due to rain per Fereling). Then, he claimed he could defend the mountain against, "God and all the rebels of hell" (Bennett, pg. 100) which is the archetypical and proverbial famous last words.

The battle itself was pretty one sided and any cow shit throwing teenage country boy from the Northeast Kingdom could have led the charge up the hill due to all the naturally occurring cover and the rebels promptly made Swiss Cheese out of English Muffins. Shit for brains himself, apparently not believing what he was seeing and apparently still thinking the rebels were a bunch of Pillsbury Doughboys, led a charge directly into this onslaught and got capped by exactly seven musket balls - no more and no less - and anyone with half a brain could read the Divine Retribution in that Divine Number - like a blind man reading braille.

Another one of these shit heads, at the last battle in the Southern Arena at Guilford Courthouse, said almost exactly the same thing, word for word, but, instead of using 'God' he said 'Jesus Christ' and promptly died with two musket balls in his useless cranium.

Greene performed well at that last battle by choosing the location of the battle and the high ground and entrenching and waiting for the enemy to show up which exonerates Gates at Saratoga and Camden and implicates Arnie and George (and most establishment historians?) for treason. The militia was a little skittish (for obvious reasons thinking they might get sold out again) and fired their two volleys and left and the battle itself was inconclusive but it certainly was not a giveaway.

The Battle of Cowpens

The Battle of Cowpens was, perhaps, the best planned and executed battle of the war. To show you that I really do know what I'm talking about, the National Center for Constitutional Studies actually agreed with me saying, Cowpens was, "the best American battle of the revolution."

Anyways, it resulted from Greene taking a gamble and dividing his forces, taking his troops one way and sending the Jackass the udder way, which confused the shit outta Cornholius who promptly chased Greene and sent Tarheels to chase some ass.

Predictably, Jackass Morgan didn't take a fancy to Tarheels on his flanks so he kicked his ass at the cow shit throwing contest where his own militiamen - the wild cards - performed admirably as portrayed in Gibson's movie the Patriot (but he used the wrong flag in the film - go figure). Morgan, like Allen, now thinks he's King Shit of Turd Mountain, until he got wind that Cornholius wants a piece of him, so he promptly takes off screaming Bloody Mary the whole way (to Greene via dispatches) and almost shit a cow when Cornwallis actually caught up to him at the (Pussy!) Catawba river.

I want to take a detour here for a little bit. Militiamen were born and raised in the wilderness and traveled light and fast leaving virtually no trace of their passages. They were ghosts because they learned from the best. Morgan and his men had something like a 20 mile (full day) head start on Cornwallis. In what is, probably, the greatest logistical feat of the entire war, even above Knox's little artillery move to Boston, Cornwallis manages to get a whole army of regulars to catch up to the best guerrilla fighters in the history of warfare next to the Red Man himself. That is a feat that would have had Alexander the Grape and Napoleon Blownapart blushing in envy.

To continue. The only thing that saved Morgan and his men was yet another timely, freak, storm that turned the river after he crossed it into a raging, impassable, "maelstrom" (Fereling). He, like Allen, was sidelined after this for the rest of the war - flaming hemorrhoid or something to that effect.

Dan Morgan

Dan Morgan is credited by the establishment historians as being the Republics only Military Genius of the war (even though these same historians have repeatedly said the Militia were useless - what does that tell you?) and, thus, the man responsible for the victory at Cowpens.

Now, though Morgan was a formidable guerrilla tactician, having been taught by the best (i.e. the Red Man had taken guerrilla warfare and made it into an art form, perhaps, unrivaled in the annals of warfare), he was not the military genius they claim. Had he been a genius he never would have sent his men on a suicide mission at Fortress Quebec, nor would he have agreed to use flares to coordinate the attack, nor fallen for Burgoyne's feint at Freeman Farm designed to lure he and his men out into the open which it did.

Now, here's the kicker. The reason the established historians want you to think that he was a military genius is because Dan Morgan was famous for his ability to rally his men around him or regroup them after they had been scattered, as at Freeman Farm, by using his trademark Turkey Call. Get it? Like Franklin, the establishment thinks Americans are a bunch of turkeys.

If the victor writes the history books then what does that tell ya.

William Washington

William Washington was actually George's Cousin and a Divinity Student and assuredly the genius behind the victory at Cowpens. It required a working knowledge of the proper coordination of artillery, cavalry, regular troops (Colonialists) and militia and it is doubtful Morgan was qualified for this European-style battle whereas Washington certainly was (leading the cavalry), having experience with this form of warfare at Long Island (where he had been wounded) and at Trenton (where he was also wounded while leading the charge to take the Hessian's artillery) and included the proper use of militia which (contrary to the Gibson movie) is how they were used at Cowpens (Fereling), hiding behind cover and mowing the Brits down but, of course, it would never do for people to know that the best planned and executed battle of the war on our side was the work of a Divinity Student, not a Deist.

Heaven forbid.

Be that as it may, he managed to roust up his own private miracle (pictured above) when, in a made for Hollywood finale (literally - the Patriot Again), he (not Gibson - just thought I'd point that out) met Tarleton in hand to hand combat (Fereling, pg. 486). Tarheels tried to lob his head off with a sword which William blocked with the broken hilt of his own so the Brit then pulls out his pistol and shoots at point-blank range and, somehow, missed.

We really can't fault William for letting the shit head escape since he was probably preoccupied basking in the glory of his own private little Epiphany. Divinity students are kinda funny that way. I know a little bit about this having almost been shot by accident at point blank range when I was about ten years old so I, for one, won't hold it against him. 20

The Siege of Yorktown

The Siege of Yorktown was now gearing up but a few loose ends need to be tied up first.

Arnie decides to pillage the Plantations of the Founding Fathers in the Richmond area to try and bring em back in line, to no avail.

George responds by sicking Lafayette on him also to no avail.

Captain Phillip of the PMS Savage actually raids George's home at Mount Vermin and then, mysteriously kicks the bucket - ain't no mystery to me, hey.

Washington then heads up to French Headquarters with a plan for defeating Arnie (obsession is a bitch, ain't it George) which never materializes because, by now, everyone has finally got off the fence and chosen sides and everyone now knows that the big showdown is about to begin.

Everyone, from Congress to the French, to the Officers and the Troops think trying to retake New York is suicidal but Washington, "mesmerized," (Fereling, pg. 505) is adamant and doesn't budge on this point for the first half of the year (i.e. for six full months, hey).

Cornwallis, repeatedly, disobeys orders from Clinton and leaves Georgia and the Carolinas wide open and starts heading north.

Washington responds by sending Greene, who mops up the Southern Arena, as previously stated while Cornwallis continues up to Virginia.

Benedict Arnold, around this time, comes out with a bullshit public proclamation saying he had been sinned against, more than he had sinned and then his evil genius starts on a tirade against the Catholic Church which makes little sense in this English Protestant conflict but makes complete sense when you consider Lee's bombshell.

By mid-summer Cornwallis has chosen the spot where he will make his last stand, at Yorktown, so he entrenches and sits on his ass and waits even though his men (like Tarleton) beg him to do something which he ignores as he does Clinton's orders to send troops to New York.

Now, all of a sudden, George abandons his plans for New York and heads for the big showdown with Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Now, no historian, to the best of my knowledge, has ever pointed out the glaring incongruity of both leading Generals in the conflict both choosing a location named York for the final confrontation in the Revolutionary War and it is my contention that it can only be understood by Lee's bombshell which pitted the London Lodge against the York Lodge.

George now knows that Cornwallis - as the Representative of the Crown's London Lodge - is planning on surrendering to him - as the Representative of the York Lodge - under the guise of an overpowering textbook siege which is exactly what happened with the Frenchman Rochambeau closing the deal ("a matter of mathematics") which couldn't lose and Cornwallis surrendered October 19, 1781.

The Brits played, "The World turned upside down" which, in fact, it was, and many of the Officers who had started out the war as London Lodge Masons in America, then went on into York Rite Masonry (as did Washington) which now ruled the world - the rise of the American Empire had begun.

An attempt was made thirty-six years later, in the war of 1812, by the Crown, to re-acquire the scepter from America at the very time they finally succeeded in bringing the two Lodges together under the corrupt, and falsely so called, "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" in 1813 but it ended in failure cause nobody was on the fence then and they got their asses kicked.

Royally.

A Final Exam of the War of Independence

So, here is a list of the questions that the experts can not answer about the War of Independence and Liberty all of which are perfectly answered by this study - Occam's Razor is your friend. I will let the reader answer the questions for themselves.

Be Honest.

- 1) Why did Washington send a Cavalry of 500 Horsemen packing off the field of the very first battle of the war? Why did the Officers in that Cavalry actually follow that order? For extra credit, you can ask yourself why the establishment historians ignore this obvious act of treason - or is that too painful a question for your conscience? Is that question politically incorrect? Can you not handle that truth?
- 2) Why didn't Washington give Lee written orders at the battle of Monmouth which was the standard operating procedure?
- 3) Why in the world in the middle of a war would Washington have taken the time to launch an extravagant parade for this same man after breaking his own Rules of Civility and hugging Lee profusely in public?
- 4) Why didn't the Founding Fathers form a Union years before the war broke out?
- 5) This one requires you to put on your thinking cap cause even the experts haven't thought about it. Why in the world - regardless of what they actually thought of the man - would the Founding Fathers ostracize Thomas Paine whose words inspired an entire nation or two with the fires of freedom?
- 6) Exactly why would the 'genius' Benjamin Franklin write a letter to General Charles Lee suggesting the suicidal action of trying to fight the State-of-the-Art British Muskets using the third world weapons of the Bow and Arrow? Why not stick and stones, for instance, or the more ballistic Sling Shot? After all, it worked for David, why not 'Christian' America? Be honest!
- 7) Why did Congress ignore every suggestion Lee made on winning the war - keep in mind he was the acknowledged expert in the martial arena?
- 8) Why did Washington change vital parts of Lee's careful strategy concerning the defense of New York?
- 9) Why did the Officers at Valley Forge, after they had just lost 1200 men to a mild winter, throw a stinking party in full view of the survivors of that hell hole?
- 10) Why did John Adam's defend the Red Coats in Court after the Boston Massacre?

11) Why did it take the Founding Fathers five years to sponsor the Boston Tea Party to kick off the revolution after the Boston Massacre?

12) Why did Congress appoint a person to the position of Commander in Chief who already had a reputation of losing every battle he ever fought in?

13) Why did a soldier have to drag Washington off the field of the first battle with the British Army right on his heels?

14) Why was our Army destitute for the entire war even when surrounded by a plethora of supplies? Be honest.

15) Why in the world would any idiot put a big white stripe on his head in the middle of a war and wear it onto a raging battlefield into a musket ball maelstrom?

16) Why in the world would any idiot Commander order his officers to put a stinking target on their heads in the first place?

17) Why did the idiot Commander sit on his ass for four hours wasting ammo and letting his army get shelled by the Brits at Germantown? If you can answer this question you know more than Fereling who is probably the expert on the subject today! You get an A+ !

18) Why did he fail to take possession of the supplies at Fort Washington, Fort Lee and again at Valley Forge even though he had plenty of time and manpower to do so and which supplies the army desperately needed?

19) Why did Benedict Arnold bring a little pop gun with him to Fort Ti?

20) Why did this 'Evil Genius' insist on starting a war with Canada?

21) Why did we leave Fort Ti intact and stocked when we retreated from it knowing it would fall to the British Army? Be honest - these Officers all had prior military experience just like Washington.

22) Forget, for now, Lee's opinion of Washington and ask yourself why the entire enlisted army - after only the first battle in the war - believed they had been sold out?

23) Why did George move into the same building as Lee before the war started?

24) Why did George order Lee off Cornwallis's flanks in New Jersey when his work there had saved the entire army and was decimating the Brits supply line and which was the strategy used in a Post-War using Fabian Tactics? This, by the way, is what stopped both Napoleon and Hitler in Russia.

25) Why did the British Crown accuse Howe, Burgoyne and Cornwallis of throwing the war? Come on - they aren't just whining about getting their asses kicked.

26) Why did Congress send Jones away from the shores of America and then give him a glorified barge to fight the British with in their own territorial waters?

27) Why did Adam Stevens tip our hand by crossing the Delaware in the middle of winter when it was freezing out and open fire on a post of guards when in a couple of more hours they were going to cross the river anyways? For extra credit, you could ask yourself why the Officer in charge ignored this attack and went back to playing cards.

28) Why did George go back into the death trap at Trenton to get that nest egg - with which he could have bought another hog for himself and the officers with him - and then when they had the perfect chance to do just that instead decided to go sit on his ass at Valley Forge? Extra credit would be why the choice of Valley Forge (which Fereling kicked around for a while) when there were better locations. The answer involves semantics - this is the winter he tried to 'forge' the men into a European-style army - get it?

29) Why did George go against the advice of everyone in the army and try and train the army in European style warfare?

30) Why did Howe disobey direct orders from the Crown (called sedition in the movie Last of the Mohicans if you think that was a trivial action on his part - "I will have you beaten from this fort" - clear it up any for ya?) and take Phillie when he was supposed to go to the aid of Burgoyne?

31) Why did Howe refuse to engage Washington's army at Valley Forge that winter when they were so close to each other and when the destitute conditions of our army could not have been hidden from our enemies and when a decisive victory was all but ensured?

32) Why did Gates shit can Arnold? Be honest - Gates is a professional Military Officer with prior experience and Arnold is just a merchantman with a real shitty military record up to this point in time.

33) How could 1200 men die at Valley Forge during a mild winter and while surrounded by a cornucopia of provisions that the Officers themselves were living high off the hog on all winter?

34) Why did Arnold visit George at Valley Forge?

35) Why did George let Lafayette take a vacation in the middle of the war to go home to France?

36) Why did they sideline Gates for three years?

- 37) What was the purpose of the Iroquois Campaign?
- 38) Why did they try and revive the Bailey Hazen Military Road fiasco?
- 39) Why did George personally open a private letter from Lee to Reed?
- 40) How could George of all people not know that Benedict Arnold was a traitor?
- 41) Why did they start Lee's court martial precisely on July 4th?
- 42) Why did the Crown attack Charleston precisely on April 5th which was the anniversary of Lee's release from prison? Remember, the fleet had left port under Sealed Orders meaning the date was, well, carved in stone you might say.
- 43) Why, if George loved Lee so much that he threw him a parade and hugged him in public and sent several personal letters to him (which he did with no other Officer in the Army according to Fereling), did he originally give him only 1200 soldiers at the battle of Monmouth?
- 44) Why did he assign Lee to territory that had three ravines on it which was, basically, a death trap?
- 45) Why did Lafayette (not Lee) order a retreat and run right off the field?
- 46) Why did Lee insist on a Court Martial?
- 47) Why did the Captain of the Alliance have a personal vendetta against John Paul Jones and why did he shoot the Richard below the water line when we were, supposedly, allies?
- 48) Why were Washington's and Congress's tactics considered scarcely credible? And if they could see it clearly then why is it that historians of today are blind to it?
- 49) Why didn't Howe fortify and entrench on Brewton's Hill at Savannah? Remember this is a qualified Officer with prior Military experience.
- 50) Why did Saltonstall refuse to attack the Brits when they got to Penobscot and then run the entire fleet into the ground and fail to scuttle the ships which then fell to the Brits?
- 51) Why did Benjamin Rush believe that Horatio Gates was set up at Camden because of his victory at Saratoga?
- 52) Why did the Navy Captain refuse to attack the British Navy at a bottleneck during the siege of Charleston?

53) Why did the Commander in Chief refuse to give Lincoln advice on how to defend Charleston even though the Officer begged for it?

54) Why did Lincoln's Officers fail to post guards on the river? Remember these are experienced Officers with a very important job to do. They have a term for that and it's called dereliction of duty and sometimes earns you a court martial, prison term or a noose.

55) Why did Cornwallis refuse to help Clinton plan this siege?

56) Why did Arnold attack New London just before the siege of Yorktown?

57) Why did Cornwallis refuse orders from Clinton to come to his aid in New York but, instead, went and sat on his ass at Yorktown? Here again is the sedition thing.

58) Why did both leading Generals in the conflict both choose a location named York to end the war at?

Foot Notes

1 So, I looked up 'aghast' and it means 'terrified' and comes from 'ghost' - hence the Spirit of 76.

2 I spelled 'expatriate' wrong intentionally to emphasize that I was still living in the country of my birth. The reader will find that most, if not all, of the typos in this work, are intentional. That's because I used Grammarly for proofreading which is an excellent little program I can highly recommend to any aspiring authors out there.

3 The Brits themselves called their coats the Red Rags - Napoleonic Guide : British Army Slang by Richard Moore. There are also some other interesting idioms from the time period scattered throughout this work some of which you can find in the Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue.

4 I love coining new words - expectable is set in contrast to predictable - i.e. the boys were hoping and praying (expecting) that they would get the attention of the adults.

5 Concerning the Floundering Fathers - that's called a malapropism "created through either the intentional or unintentional misuse of a word - substituting the 'right' word for another with a similar sound. It derives its name from a character (Mrs. Malaprop) in Richard Sheridan's 1775 play The Rivals." A Queer Bung (according to 38 Vulgar Terms from Colonial Times that Cooper Fleishman is trying to bring back so I thought I'd lend him a hand) is an 'empty purse' - what did you think it was?

6 Vomiting was known as, 'shittting through the teeth' and I'm sure someone out there will appreciate that info.

7 *The choice of the words may have been intentional.*

8 *Shortly after Dean opened up Vermont to Civil Unions, a couple of boys from the state were on vacation down in Florida and a crowd beat the shit out of them when they found out where they were from.*

9 *Also en passant, the picture of Deist Washington kneeling in prayer in a snow bank at Valley Forge is ludicrous. Deists don't believe the Creator interacts with the affairs of men or of State and it actually originates from the fraudulent Vision of Valley Forge which was the country's first propaganda campaign used to spawn the Manifest Destiny movement. Anthony Sherman was not at Valley Forge that winter and so could not have heard Washington's story. Now, that said, on the way to Trenton, Washington's horse almost slid over a ravine threatening to take the Commander in Chief with him and the only thing that saved them both was Washington quickly yanking on the horse's mane which pulled the animal's head up and forced the beast to dig its hind feet into the icy road. If he had, instead, instinctively pulled on the reins, it would have forced the horse's head down and his feet would have slid out from beneath them both. So, this is what he was referring to when he called our victory, "nothing short of a standing miracle."*

10 *A Fart Catcher was a servant who walked behind their Master or Mistress. I've been called worse. It is remotely possible that this servant intentionally got captured without revealing the retreat being more sympathetic to the Colonialists instead of the Brits. This one boy who may have been an African American possibly single-handedly changed the entire outcome of the war (and world history) by doing absolutely nothing - can't beat that widda stick (by the way, The 1611 King James uses the word 'wid' exactly how they use it - bet ya didn't know that!). Not surprisingly, Georgie refused to recruit Black Soldiers even though they fought with us at Lexington, Concord and Breed's Hill (Africans in America : The Revolutionary War, Public Broadcasting Service).*

11 *I grew up in the Northeast Kingdom as the upper part of Vermont is called by the locals. The old Bailey Hazen Military Road runs right through one of the small towns about ten minutes away.*

12 *The idiom comes from this same time period where they would fly a 'false flag' to lure in an unsuspecting ship and then, just before the attack, they would raise their 'true colors' all of which, I thought, was a fitting description and summary of this manuscript. I should also mention that the inspiration for the title also comes from Cyndi Lauper's Song of the same name that I listened to, endlessly, as I put this manuscript together. Thanks, Cyndi!*

13 *If you want to know how lethal a New England Winter can be - my last winter there saw temperatures at -40* which was, literally, colder than Alaska at the time. Some of the harshest conditions on the planet have not been recorded in the Antarctic but right on top of Mount Washington in New Hampshire which I could see from the house where I grew up.*

14 General Charles Lee is the only Founding Father to have told the King of England off to his face which may have led to an assassination attempt by one of his doctors on Long Island after he was wounded in July of 1758 at Fort Mifflin. In my opinion, Lee manifests most of the traits of someone with Asperger Syndrome - I know a little bit about that subject being diagnosed with it from several Psychiatrists one of which worked for the VA.

15 Some of these Whigs, by the way, were so atrocious that, along with people that were having a bad hair day, they were referred to as an Owl in an Ivy Bush. You can thank Fleisman for that one.

16 Fleisman will also tell ya that an Apple Dumpling Shop was the guttural language of the day for a woman's bosom!

17 It must have been one hell of a thunderstorm cause I grew up in that area and don't remember one lasting all day or being that scary - we used to sit on the porch and enjoy God's Fireworks, as I like to call em. You haven't seen a thunderstorm until you've survived one in the Swiss Alps, hey, so I think the Baum was either a pussy or, now, trying to throw the war - what do you think?

18 A Brother of the Blade was a term for Soldiers - Colonial Backwoods Slang by Susan F. Craft.

19 Fokken, which was recently made famous, or infamous depending upon who you ask, by Mr. Trump, originated with the Dutch. No doubt as a result of building forts on occupied territory.

20 My brothers and I were sighting in our rifles for upcoming hunting season and I was standing next to one of them who was showing me his new shotgun and an accidental discharge from a 22 rifle sent a bullet screaming about four inches away from my heart and hit him in the upper arm spending most of its energy passing through his bicep so that it actually bounced off his ribs. He was loving it though cause the nurses at the clinic started calling him Ole Ironsides - kid you naught.

21 The reader may be interested to know that I could not find any evidence that General Charles Lee was a Mason - not even in the recent publication of a Grand Masonic List on one of the Ancestry Websites.

22 It is assuredly not a coincidence that starting in 2013 AD, conditions around the globe started deteriorating at an exponential rate. Arabic Spring and the Twitter Revolution seemed to have kicked off the show which was followed by the incubation of ISIL which has led to the massive immigrant refugee situation threatening to overthrow Europe as a final Jihad against the Crusaders and this has finalized in the confrontation between Russia and Turkey (which is the literal Gog of the Scriptures, not Russia). This is occurring at the same time as the social unrest in America which is apparent from the Trump phenomenon (which one sociologist recently called a breakdown in society) and, finally, all of this is also occurring at the same time

that the Premillennial Faith is sweeping through the Muslim world (with millions of underground believers in Iran alone) as well as Israel (due to a fanatic Jewish extremist nearly killing a Messianic Jewish boy with a homemade bomb he mailed to them unleashing a tidal wave of sympathy for the Messianic movement) and in Christendom (with all denominations of the Church 'dying' except the Evangelicals who preach the Premillennial Faith). For more of this see the appendix on the Vision of the Eagle from the Sea.

23 Concerning the Doctrine of the Ten Lost Tribes it should be known that this was a Doctrine believed in by the early Church just as was the Premillennial Faith for the first 300 years. When the Premillennial Faith was abandoned by the Church thanks to Origen (who considered it to be "too Jewish") and Augustine (circa 400 AD) then so also was the Doctrine of the Ten Lost Tribes. When the Premillennial Faith was revived (by Lacunza and not Darby or his mentor), they neglected to revive the Apostolic Doctrine of the Ten Lost Tribes. It has been restored, to a certain extent, by the British Israelite movement but their teaching has some major doctrinal errors which need to be exorcised in order to return to the pure teaching such as that you can become God and that the Jews of today are not real Jews. The Jews can trace their bloodline across the pages of our history books, unfortunately, so you should take British Israelism with a grain of salt, to say the least.

24 The less than flattering assessment of the Republic of the United States by the vision required a more detailed investigation into the history of the nation than I was given by my years attending public school which directly led to this book.

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